

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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BIG REWARD

A reward of \$10 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties stealing the Bonanza from subscribers.

The Bonanza is kept on file at Dempsey & Stanley, Turk and Mason Streets, San Francisco.

Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

MINING ON THE FLAT

THERE was a time when the suggestion that the best mines in the Tonopah district would be found down on the flat west of the proven ore zone, was scoffed at and the men who ventured the opinion were derided for their optimism which was said to be dictated by their own personal holdings. Time is rapidly converting the belief that this section is nothing more than an accumulation of the detritus of ages overlying a formation that was too deep to justify exploration. When the Great Western mine was located it was pointed out as a foolish fancy and classed as a wild-cat which no possible change of time would ever bring into the paying class. The Tonopah Extension at one time ranked as the joke of the camp when the wags who mined around the streets and did their chief stunts on the curb stone or in the brokerage offices called it "Lockhart's well." The early day jokers had lots of fun out of the locations which afterwards developed into one of such magnitude that such a man as Charlie Schwab thought enough of it to warrant his attention. The Tonopah Mining company might have had all this territory had the founders of the company or their successors the foresight to see that the orebodies of Tonopah went to great depth and were as persistent as the Sierras themselves, but they stuck to the conviction that the values were all cut off when the slopes of Mount Oddie were passed and the result was that they missed an opportunity for prolonging the life of the parent company. After the lapse of fifteen years it has come to pass that opinion has undergone a change and that with improved methods it is not only profitable to mine at 1500 and 1800 feet but that the values at that depth are stronger and more enduring than on the levels above. The flat is the future of the camp and it is a remarkable coincidence that ore in commercial quantities should be found in such huge bodies that the Extension is installing a plant capable of sinking to 3000 feet if it should be found profitable to go to that extent. All other problems associated with the western end of the district have been solved and today the mine manager knows that wherever he can find ore he can find means for extracting it and turning it into coin of the republic. With ample electric power and auxiliary stations to insure against interruption of operations through atmospheric disturbances it is found that the heavy flow of water which embarrassed former operators can be handled without entailing a prohibitory expense. South and west marks the most recent discoveries in the Tonopah field and these discoveries strengthen the belief that the camp has many long and prosperous years ahead to meet the world's demands for coinage metal.

The fact that the Great Western cut a ledge is a matter that deserves prominence in the physical development of the camp for, existence of a ledge of any character vindicates the faith of those who have furnished the funds for such properties as the Great Western and West Tonopah and Bonanza, outside the proven ore belt of the district. It is too early to speculate on the value of the discovery reported in the Bonanza yesterday, for that is a feature that can only be developed in time, but the presence of quartz will stimulate others to get in while the going is good and do something with the vast area of unproductive territory that is simply waiting an excuse for doing big work.

WHAT OUR PRO-GERMANS WILL DO

IF the federal government proves its case against Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice-president of the Mail and Express company, Americans will have a clear understanding of German plots to subsidize and control certain newspapers, says the New York Commercial.

There are other newspapers whose lip-service is not above suspicion. The Kaiser still has use for men and newspapers in this country. While the war lasts they will keep quiet, but when the hour comes to discuss terms of peace the Kaiser's secret servants will try to create sentiment in favor of easy terms for the Huns. We shall then hear much about letting the German people choose their own form of government.

The German people have no chance to throw off the yoke of autocracy. It is riveted on their necks and is there to stay as long as autocracy and Prussian militarism survive. They are not free agents. Prussianism will survive this war as it lived through other conflicts. Any uprising of the people would be crushed as was that of 1848. If America comes to the Kaiser's rescue on the plea of self-determination for Germany when the people have no chance to make a free choice this war will have been fought in vain.

With this object in view Germany will continue to spend money to secure the support of newspapers printed in America. Those who do not need money will receive social favors, for the Kaiser knows how to estimate a man's price and is willing to pay it. Pro-Germans and papers controlled by them will come to the front to help their paymaster as soon as they can be of some service to him, and that will be when peace negotiations begin. Watch the crocodile tears they will shed over the alleged hard terms our allies will seek to impose when the time comes. The leopard cannot change its spots.

FOOD PRICE INEQUALITIES

WHILE the senate was discussing the injustices that have arisen because the food administrator fixed the price of wheat flour and required the purchase of substitutes the price of which was not fixed, Senator Curtis, of Kansas, read the following statement from one of his constituents:

"My neighbors complain that in the new food schedule the prices charged for substitutes are excessive. Flour is \$2.75, or 5 1-2 cents per pound, while the substitutes all are sold at 10 cents

per pound—corn meal 10 cents, barley flour 10 cents, etc. Now, I buy corn and get it ground at a little mill at Hartford, Kansas. I pay 15 cents per hundred for grinding. He keeps the bran and gives me 40 pounds of meal per bushel. This makes the meal cost me 3 1-2 cents per pound. A comparison with schedule prices will show that the poor people of this country are paying 6 1-2 cents per pound more on this article of food than it costs, or nearly 200 per cent above cost."

The system which produces higher prices for the poorer food product was criticized by several senators.

The summer exodusers who regularly abandon Tonopah during the torrid season and go down to the beaches where they frizzle and stew in the humid atmosphere may well wish themselves at home when they read of the glorious evenings whose coolness brings rest to the tired worker.

This is the sort of summer resort weather that you don't get when you buy the privilege of living at an expensive summer hotel on the coast.

MANGANESE IN WHITE PINE IS DESCRIBED BY U.S. SURVEY

AN examination of deposits of manganese ore in White Pine county, Nev., in the Ely (or Robinson) district and the Siegel (or Scheil-Journe or Aurum) district, was made by J. T. Fardey, a geologist of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, early in June of this year. His reconnaissance covered an area about 50 miles long from north to south and 20 miles wide, comprising part of Steptoe valley and the mountains that border it on the east and west. The floor of Steptoe valley ranges in elevation from 6000 to 6300 feet and the mountains rise abruptly from 3900 to 5000 feet higher. The Ely district occupies a rather low and only moderately rugged part of the mountains. The Nevada district lies along the foothills of the Siegel Creek range, on the east side of the valley; the Siegel district lies in a high and rugged area.

The manganese ore extends from the surface to a depth of 50 feet or more. Practically all the deposits occur in limestone and are associated with bodies of jaspery quartz. The manganese minerals have replaced both the wall rock and the quartz. The orebodies are irregular pipes, pockets, and lenses that range from a few feet to 70 feet or more in length and from a few inches to 10 or 20 feet in width. Several of the larger bodies contain from 500 to 1000 tons of ore. Water level has been reached only in the Siegel mine, where it stands 200 feet below the surface.

The bulk of the ore is composed of the softer manganese oxides, pyrolusite being predominant in some mines and wad in others. The wad is generally rather compact and tough and can be whittled like wax. Psilomelane and manganite, though rather widespread, occur in subordinate amount. Fairly large masses of a very hard, compact black manganese oxide, tentatively regarded as braunite, are found in the Bowen and Holmquist mine. The ore below water level in the Siegel mine is composed of rhodonite, rhodochrosite, and alabandite.

The ore mined contains from 36 to 45 per cent of manganese, 3 to 16 per cent of silica, 3 to 5 per cent of iron, a moderate amount of lime, and very little phosphorus. Parts of the orebodies now being mined or rejected in sorting ore for shipment contain more than 15 per cent of silica. Ore containing 25 to 30 per cent of manganese and 15 per cent or more of iron occurs in several places.

A total output of 2108 short tons of 40 per cent manganese ore was produced by seven operators up to June 1, 1918, the first shipment having been made last in 1917. In addition 1200 tons was produced by the Siegel mine from 1902 to 1908, but

this ore, though high in manganese, was smelted for silver and lead, the manganese being lost in the slag.

About 550 tons a month are now being shipped from the Ely and Nevada districts. Additional equipment now being installed by one of the operators is expected to increase the production by 100 tons a month, and if the Siegel mine becomes active it will produce an additional 250 tons a month, so that the total monthly output will be 900 tons.

Most of the orebodies are near the surface and can be mined by open pits or shallow shafts and tunnels. Water usually has to be hauled and mine timbers, machinery, and general supplies are said to be rather expensive and difficult to obtain. Wages are \$5 a day and miners are said to be fairly numerous and to prefer employment with the manganese mines rather than with larger corporations. Board is \$1.25 a day.

The cost of hauling the ore from the Ely district to the railway, a distance of two or three miles, is about \$2 a ton. The cost of hauling by motor truck from the Nevada district to East Ely, a distance of ten miles, is about \$4 a ton. The distance from the Siegel district to the railroad is 30 miles by one and 40 miles by the other of the two most available roads. Estimates as to the probable cost of transportation from this district to the railroads range from \$6 to \$10 a ton.

AMERICAN WOMAN GIVEN A MEDAL

(By Associated Press) LONDON, July 24.—Miss Julie Helen Heyneman, chairman of the "California House" for disabled Belgian soldiers, has received the Medaille de la Reine Elizabeth from the king of Belgium. The presentation was made today by Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister. "California House" was started early in the war by a group of Californians living in London. It has been supported by contributions from the founders and from the people of California.

REICHSTAG SALARIES

(By Associated Press) AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Members of the German reichstag have voted themselves a salary increase from \$750 to \$1250 a year; but have also raised the fine for absence from a sitting from \$5 to \$7.50.



BEN D. LUCE
of Nye County

Candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for

GOVERNOR

Subject to the decision of voters at the Primary Election Tuesday, September 3, 1918

WILLIAM KEARNEY

OF WASHOE COUNTY

CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR

GOVERNOR

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

WALTER C. LAMB

OF WASHOE COUNTY

CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR

United States Senate

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

To the Voters of Nevada:

I take this means of announcing my candidacy for the office of

United States Senator from Nevada

subject to the action of the Democratic primary

Charles B. Henderson

RUMANIAN JEWS PETITION PRESIDENT

(By Associated Press) LONDON, July 24.—The Jews of Rumania have cabled a request to the American Zionist organization to petition President Wilson to bring his influence to bear against enactment by the Rumanian parliament of contemplated laws which, they say, will result in depriving them of the few remaining rights still left to them.

The proposed laws provide that naturalization shall be denied to any person both of whose parents have not been born in Rumania. This, they assert, would prevent at least two-thirds of the Jews of Rumania from receiving naturalization papers. These laws are to be enacted in accordance with the terms of the German peace treaty.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza

Chas. F. Wittenberg
Announces his candidacy on the

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For

County Commissioner

For the Long Term

Subject to ratification at the primary election.



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A registration of the woman strength of the country. Voluntary and paid service in case of need.

For registration blanks and further information, apply Mrs. Hugh Brown, Tonopah, Chairman for Nevada.

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TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

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The Lanai Cafe

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WALTER DRYSDALE, Proprietor

Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah

CAPITAL, \$100,000

Manhattan Trading & Transfer Co.

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 To any place, by the day or by the ton. We have several large teams and freight outfits and are able to handle any size job promptly. We solicit an opportunity to submit bids on any work in our line. Telephone Baldwin Station, Manhattan, Nev. or address P. O. Box 218, Manhattan, Nev.

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The Vegas Way

The Vegas Way

Through Standard and Tourist Pullman Cars from Las Vegas. C. E. REDMAN, Traffic Manager Goldfield, Nevada